

U. S. MARINES ARRESTED BY HUERTA'S MEN

Paymaster and Men Went
Ashore at Tampico
for Gasoline.

RELEASED AFTER ADMIRAL'S PROTEST

Mayo Demands Parade of
Troops, Saluting Flag
as Apology.

HUERTA PROMISES INQUIRY

Garrison Commander Says the
Rebels Have Been Repulsed
at Gulf Port.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

MEXICO CITY, April 10.—American marines who landed at Tampico this morning to get a supply of gasoline were arrested by order of Col. Ramon Hinojosa. The men went ashore in the whaleboat of the gunboat Dolphin in charge of the paymaster.

Rear Admiral Mayo took immediate steps to have the men released, and demanded that Gen. Zaragoza, commander of the garrison, have his troops parade and salute the American flag before 6 o'clock this evening as an apology for the arrest of the marines.

Gen. Zaragoza ordered that the men be set at liberty at once and reprimanded Col. Hinojosa.

The incident was reported by the Mexican Foreign Office to American Charge d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy, who thereupon called on President Huerta. The provisional President issued the following statement:

"In view of the fact that the Charge d'Affaires of the United States learns that the whaleboat aboard which were the American sailors was flying the American flag, an investigation will be made to establish the full responsibility of Col. Hinojosa.

"In accordance with the line of conduct which the Government of Mexico has always followed in fulfillment of its international duties to all nations, it deprecates what has occurred. This incident was due to the mistake of a subordinate official and Gen. Zaragoza proceeded at once to point out that what happened was unintentional and punished Col. Hinojosa within his discretionary faculties.

"If an investigation reveals greater responsibility the proper penalty will be imposed by the legally competent authority."

It is not known here whether or not Gen. Zaragoza's troops saluted the United States flag as demanded by Rear Admiral Mayo.

Private reports from Tampico say that the oil tanks are burning and the oil is pouring into the Panuco River. It is reported also that the American naval commander has ordered the Federal gunboats to cease firing, as the shells are doing great damage to buildings.

TAMPICO DEFENDER CONFIDENT.

No Reinforcements Needed, He
Writes to Vera Cruz Governor.

(By cable from THE SUN'S special correspondent.)

VERA CRUZ, April 10.—Gen. Gustavo Maass, Military Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, received a despatch to-day from Gen. Zaragoza, commanding the garrison at Tampico, which says that the rebels have been driven back at each attack and have shown less dash and spirit each time they approached the city again. After several days fighting Gen. Zaragoza says the garrison has not lost a single man and only four have been wounded. He says he does not need the reinforcements which have been ordered to proceed to the oil port from this city.

RENEW FIGHT FOR TORREON.

Velasco on Way Back With Reinforcements From Mexico City.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

MEXICO CITY, April 10.—The American Embassy received to-day a despatch from Gen. Velasco, who has effected a junction with the forces of Gen. de Moore and Joaquin Maass and has begun a fierce attack on Gen. Villa south of Torreon.

Persons of absolute reliability who have arrived here from Saltillo say that the fighting at Torreon began on March 21 and the fiercest engagements were fought between March 28 and April 2. On the latter date Gen. Velasco, finding his ammunition running short and learning that Gen. de Moore was at San Pedro de las Yucas, decided to evacuate the place.

Advancing the Spaniards and other wealthy merchants of the city to accompany him, he left Torreon with a large body of troops at 1 o'clock of the morning of April 2. The retreat was carried out in good order, the rebels not checking the retreating troops. When the junction

THE KISS DEFINED BY LAW.

Helping Supreme Court Holds in

Some Cases It's a Crime.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LEIPZIG, April 10.—What is a kiss? When is it offensive and when inoffensive? Here are the answers as laid down by the Supreme Court of the German Empire:

"A kiss is a reaction upon the body of another."

"A kiss always requires the permission of the person kissed."

"Without such permission one may kiss only if one is sure of the other's tacit consent, as in the cases of parents, children and lovers."

"If the kisses are not only coy, but gravely objects, it is to be assumed that the kiss is considered an illegal interference with his or her personal freedom and a violation of his or her honor."

"Any one who inflicts a kiss in such circumstances is guilty of assault and battery."

ARCHBISHOP FIGHTS SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Moeller Urges Catholics to Oppose

Movement.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—Anti-suffragist leaders in Cincinnati and vicinity were interested in an official letter issued to-day by Archbishop Moeller of the Cincinnati diocese of the Catholic Church in which he opposes woman suffrage and urges members of the faith to declare themselves against the movement. In his letter the Archbishop says:

"One of the burning questions of the day is that of woman suffrage. It is a movement that does not appeal to us because we feel that it will bring women into a sphere of activity that is not in accord with their retiring modesty, maidenly dignity and refinement. We fear that suffragette women will cease to be the queens of the home."

"We have been advised that the anti-suffragettes are endeavoring to prepare a list of women who are opposed to universal suffrage. We request the women not to fail to sign the anti-suffragette list."

BARON KEPT SISTERS

IN PRISON 18 YEARS

Italian Noble Took This Method

of Purging Family Name

—One Dead; One Insane.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

NAPLES, April 10.—A tragedy which recalls the tortures of the Middle Ages and reads more like one of the grotesque tales of Poe than a chapter of modern life has just been laid bare here.

The arrest of Baron Domenico Camarda to-day led to his revelation of the terrible punishment he meted out to his two sisters when he discovered that they had dishonored the family name. Guided by the idea of the head of the family wielding the power of life and death over the younger members, Baron Camarda took the law into his own hands.

Putting to death the children whose coming into the world was the seal of his sisters' dishonor he led the guilty women to a dungeon in his castle outside Naples and imprisoned them there to remain shut out from the world until death.

This was eighteen years ago. During all this time not a word of the awful fate of the young women came to the knowledge of the public. Three years ago, Teresina, one of the sisters, succumbed to the horrors of her imprisonment. What the life of the sisters must have been, may be imagined from the fact that the other sister, Isobel, who was married, died in a few days after she was covered by the police, is hopelessly insane.

Baron Camarda confessed that he was responsible for the tragedy, defending himself on the plea that he was the only person to avenge the dishonor to the family name.

TOO QUICK FOR BURGLAR.

Policeman Faces Gun, Fires First

and Breaks Mirror.

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MELLEN'S MEN BLOCK INQUIRY INTO NEW HAVEN

Commerce Board Will Ap-
peal to Courts to
Get Books.

BILLARD OFFICIALS REFUSE TO TESTIFY

Deny Right of Interstate
Board to Investigate
Its Dealings.

HEARING MADE A FARCE

Commission Tries to Show That
"Dummy" Transaction
Netted \$2,700,000.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—An effort by the Interstate Commerce Commission to throw light on some of the financing of the New Haven railroad has been met by stubborn opposition on the part of some of the men involved.

Officials of the Billard company of New Haven, which has figured in New Haven transactions of former days, declined flatly to answer questions relating to the affairs of their company.

As a result of this defiant attitude the Interstate Commerce Commission has decided to go to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on Monday morning and ask for a mandamus compelling the Billard officials to testify and to produce their books. The Billard people contend that the commission has no jurisdiction under the Senate resolution authorizing the inquiry into the law.

The developments at to-day's inquiry served to disclose that Chairman Elliott and his followers had exerted themselves in an effort to persuade John L. Billard and others concerned in the present inquiry to produce the books and to clear themselves of the suspicion raised by the Interstate Commerce Commission's accusations.

Mr. Mellen and the men associated with him, however, sat at to-day's hearing and smiled at the futile efforts of the Interstate Commerce Commission to get any new information as to the details of a transaction which, the commission has charged, appears to have cost the stockholders of the New Haven between \$2,700,000 and \$3,000,000.

Walker D. Hines, New Haven's counsel, asked that the examiners be specific in referring to the man at the head of the New Haven so there might be no confusion between Mr. Mellen and Mr. Elliott. The commission has charged that on the face of one transaction Mr. Billard made "without the investment of a dollar slightly over \$2,700,000" and that "upon the record, as it stands, the New Haven company has given away the funds of that company to Mr. Billard and his associates or to the stockholders of the Billard company between \$2,500,000 and \$3,000,000 of the property of the New Haven company."

In the face of these charges the Billard company appeared in Washington with a formidable array of counsel, including Homer Cummings, the Democratic National committeeman in Connecticut, and interposed every possible obstacle to the inquiry, declining even to give the information in regard to the officers, stockholders or place of business of the Billard company.

CONGRESS MAY ACT.

As a result of this attitude Congress will undoubtedly take a hand again in the event of a court decision going against the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The transaction on which the commission is seeking light chiefly involves the sale by the New England Navigation Company, a New Haven subsidiary, of 109,198 shares of Boston and Maine stock to Mr. Billard and their purchase from him of the same shares at a subsequent date.

The sale is supposed to have been made in 1908 because of action in the Massachusetts Legislature against the ownership by the New Haven of Boston and Maine stock, and the repurchase took place after this agitation had subsided.

In the sale of the stock to Mr. Billard in 1908, however, the navigation company got only \$125 a share, and when it came to buying it back paid \$150 a share.

Billard paid for the stock with \$11,000,000 which he secured on it from the National City Bank, and with his unsecured note for \$2,743,000. The Interstate Commerce Commission held that Billard paid no money and gave no security, but that, so far as the record showed, he had made a profit of at least \$2,500,000.

The Interstate Commerce Commission's attorneys in the course of the day disclosed the purpose of the investigation. The commission intends to find out if the Billard holding company really represented the New Haven officials and directors in disguise, and acted for them in the purchase and sale of the Boston and Maine stock.

Also the commission desires to ascertain whether or not the men connected with the Billard company really profited from the transaction involving the sale and purchase of the Boston and Maine stock, and what were in fact all the relations of this company to the railroad.

Among the witnesses called to-day were H. B. Whipple of New Haven, treasurer of the Billard company; Samuel J. Homingway, president of the Second National Bank of New Haven and former treasurer

of the company; Edward E. Field, treasurer of the Gamble-Desmond Company of New Haven, who would not either acknowledge or deny that he had been an officer of the Billard company, and Samuel Morehouse, counsel for the Billard company.

"They all declined to answer questions relating to the Billard company and the ground they took was a mere that matter over which the Interstate Commerce Commission had no jurisdiction."

Samuel Morehouse on the stand declined to answer questions relating to personal and private affairs of the Billard company.

Call for the Books.

The commission's lawyers called for the books and papers, but Mr. Morehouse explained that he had not the books and papers in his possession. The commission got no new information from him.

It developed among other things that the Billard company was allotted space in the vaults of the New Haven road at New Haven and that officials of the Billard company had keys which admitted them to this vault. The Billard company removed everything from the vault a few weeks ago.

A. S. May of Providence, treasurer of the New Haven company and of the New England Navigation Company, could not explain what in detail were the financial relations among John C. Billard, the Billard company, the New England Navigation Company and the New Haven Railroad.

He said the Billard company had not space in the railroad company's vaults upon the instruction of H. E. Kochersberger, financial vice-president of the New Haven. Mr. May had turned the keys of the vault over to Samuel Homingway, treasurer of the Billard company.

Mr. May testified that the New Haven system so far as he knew had had transactions with the Billard company amounting to \$21,000,000.

Mr. May could not tell what loss the New Haven had sustained, if any, by reason of its dealing with the Billard company. He testified that Mr. Billard was still a director of the New Haven and that until recently the New Haven had \$10,000 of Billard company debentures.

The witness could not tell what of value or substance there was behind the Billard company. The hearing was adjourned until April 22.

BEGINS TO SHOW GAIN.

February Earnings Inspire Hope of Profit for Fiscal Year.

The New Haven railroad's earnings, just made public, begin to show signs of recovery. This gain, increasing through March, has satisfied the management that with continued improvement during April, May and June the system will complete the fiscal year with earnings sufficient to pay all charges and have something besides.

It was learned on high authority yesterday that the management expects it to hold its own during the last three months of the fiscal year contingent upon no further slump in business.

In February, the disastrous month for the railroad, the New Haven did not suffer as acutely as the other big Eastern trunk lines.

For the eight months to the end of February the road shows a deficit of \$625,219, which is a decrease of \$4,735,474 in net corporate income for the period as compared with the previous year. This showing, however, does not include the earnings of the subsidiaries. If these were included, as they will be in the final report for the year, there would be shown for the eight months a surplus after interest, rentals and taxes of \$1,037,292, according to the figures published to-day in another column.

In the February earnings gross revenue was \$4,510,302, as compared with \$4,929,729 in 1913. Expenses were cut down \$141,000. The item "other income" increased \$155,000. Interest, rentals and similar expenses, however, appeared as the heavy drain in an increase of \$221,202.

The low condition of general business in New England is shown in the fact that ten of the sixteen companies reporting showed decreases in gross earnings and fourteen showed deficits in net earnings. The Connecticut company, the holding company for the electric lines of Connecticut, was the single important exception.

ELLIOTT ISSUES STATEMENT.

Says New Haven Does Not Control the Billard Company.

Chairman Howard Elliott of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company said last night before leaving for Boston:

"The Billard company matters, which are now under investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission, relate to happenings several years ago before I was connected with the New Haven company. Every facility has been given by the New Haven company to the investigators of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the examination of the books and records of the New Haven company for the purpose of obtaining information about any transactions with the Billard company."

"The New Haven company does not in any way control the Billard company nor has it control of the books and papers of that company. By an inadvertence it is stated in several of the afternoon newspapers that Judge Henry Stoddard represented the New Haven company before the commission. This, as I say, is erroneous, as the only counsel for the New Haven company in this matter is Walker D. Hines."

ANTI-VACCINATION BILL PASSED.

Massachusetts Senate Adopts Measure Affecting Public Schools.

Boston, April 10.—In the Senate this afternoon the anti-vaccination bill was passed by a vote of 19 to 10.

This measure provides that any person who has reached the age at which attendance at school is permitted or required, and who presents a written statement, signed by a parent or guardian, or by himself, if 21 years old, which declares that such parent or guardian or person is opposed to vaccination, shall not, as a condition precedent to admission to the public schools, be required to submit to vaccination, except at the time of a threatened or actual outbreak of smallpox, when the school board shall temporarily debar such person from the schools.

GUNMEN GET ONE MORE CHANCE TO ESCAPE CHAIR; GOFF GRANTS HEARING TO NEW WITNESSES TO-DAY

Points of Stories on Which Gunmen
Base Their Hope for New Trial

"As I was crossing the street I suddenly heard some shots; the first shots that I heard were two; they were fired by a man whose back was toward me; he was about as tall as I am, and my height is 5 feet 8 inches; he wore a soft felt hat. After this man had fired the two shots he turned around, starting to cross toward the south side of Forty-third street in the direction of a gray automobile which was standing near the stage entrance of Cohan's Theatre, near the big gate that is there."

"I then saw this man's face. I do not know who he was, but I am convinced that I can pick him out of any number of men. I have seen pictures of the four defendants, and I am positive that not one of them is the man whom I saw shooting."—WILLIAM E. BURWELL.

"I distinctly recognized Shapiro as the man who was the chauffeur, and I saw in that automobile Harry Vallon and Bridgey Webber, and Sam Scheps standing on the running board."

"I am positive of my identification of these men. I am positive it was Shapiro who drove the car, and I am positive that it was Harry Vallon, Bridgey Webber and Sam Scheps standing on the running board."—KARL DRESNER.

LEFTY LOUIE'S LAST PLEA FROM DEATH CELL TO GLYNN

Sure Second Becker Trial Will Prove That Vallon
and Webber Fired the Shots That Killed
Herman Rosenthal.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 11 (Saturday).—and had a motive, he was brought from a Jersey prison, which gave him his freedom. Wasn't it the same in our case? This same Luban at the Becker trial said he knew us well by our names, and he was asked to mention our names. He stated Whitey Lewis, Dago Frank, Gyp the Blood and Lefty Louie. Then we were called in and lined up in front of him and when he was asked to mention our names he answered 'As to the names I got mixed up. Yet he said he knew us well by our names for a year and a half. Two of his own nieces and brother testified for the defense that at the time he said he was on Forty-third street he was at their home sixteen miles away."

"No. 2, William Shapiro, who was indicted with us boys and in the city prison with us for a long while, could not identify any one of us as the men who rode in a room adjoining the Coroner's court. Shapiro was brought in there to identify Jacob Seldenshner and Frank Cirodin in the presence of ex-Police Commissioner Dougherty, Mr. Whitman, C. Barr and his own lawyer, A. Levy, and his partner, L. Libby. Dougherty ordered Shapiro to go and identify them and Shapiro said, 'No, they are not the men.' Then Dougherty said, 'Speak to them; see if you can recognize their voices,' and Jacob Seldenshner spoke to him and said to him, 'Young man, did you ever see me in your life,' and he answered no."

"The last witness was a waiter named Kios. Under oath in the Coroner's Court he said he saw E. Webber running away and Jack Sullivan bending over the body. Then he was asked could he identify anybody else, and he answered no, not in their faces."

"Your Excellency, could you send us to our death on such evidence, if you don't want to spare our innocent lives, then do it for the sake of our dear parents, wives and all who are dear to us. Your Excellency, we beg and pray that you will still grant this plea in the name of Almighty God and Justice."

"We went into that court room convicted men, convicted by the whole world at that time. In your letters that the Hon. Judge Goff wrote to your Excellency his Honor stated that this crime was done for pay."

"In his honor's charge to the jury he said this is a conspiracy. The boys, the prosecution states, done this through fear, conspired with Becker through Rosenthal. The same also was said by the District Attorney in his opening address to the jury."

"Those sworn on the stand he never wanted Rosenthal killed, the same thing Vallon, Webber and Scheps swore to."

"Now then who did want this man killed, whom we never knew or saw in our lives? Now there are four other witnesses, they state, either saw us at the scene of the crime or shot. No. 1, Luban, says he was at the scene of the crime. He identified Harry, Frank and myself. The Court of Appeals states, in the Becker opinion, he is unworthy of belief."

"We read of your Excellency's statement stating that nothing could be developed on the new trial of Becker that could in any way change the result in this case."

"We know at that trial that it will be proven that Vallon and Webber fired the shots that killed Herman Rosenthal and not us boys. We realize deeply, your Honor, that there has been enough time to go before the judiciary, but we never for a moment thought that it would ever go as far as this, as we felt in our hearts that our innocence would be proven."

"Your Excellency, are you going to send us boys to our death this Monday morning on such evidence as follows? It is stated that the Becker case is an entirely different issue from ours. In the opening address, Assistant District Attorney Moss connects us immediately with Becker, and your Honor can see we were convicted as soon as Becker was convicted."

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